

# Radiances comparisons between CERES & ScaRaB

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**19th CERES-II Science Team Meeting**  
May 7-9 2013

# Radiances comparisons between CERES & ScaRaB

## Outline

- The ScaRaB products & the availability to the public
- The ScaRaB/CERES coincidence campaign
  - Comparison results
  - TOA Fluxes



# The ScaRaB products

Level **1A**  
**1A2**

Calibrated & geolocated TOA  
**TOTAL, SW & LW filtered radiances**

$LW = TOTAL - A' \cdot SW$

Level **2**

**SEL** : “ScaRaB Erbe Like”

**SANN** : “ScaRaB ANN”

TOA SW & LW unfiltered radiances

By unfiltering process

TOA SW & LW **fluxes + albedo**

Level **2B** - SANN

TOA SW & LW **fluxes + albedo**

on a **1°x1° grid**

instantaneous product

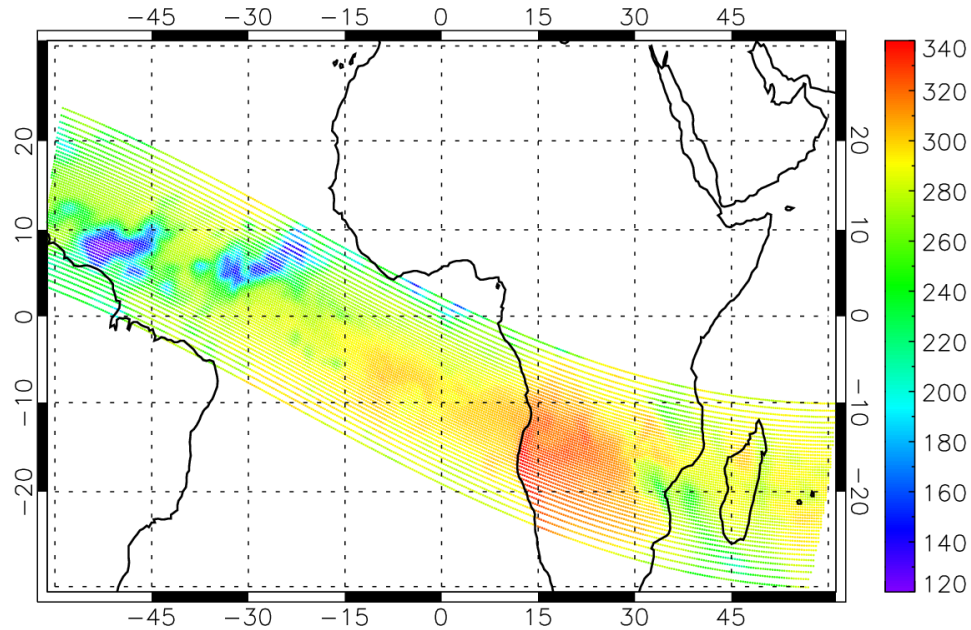
Level **4**

MCS Radiation Composite

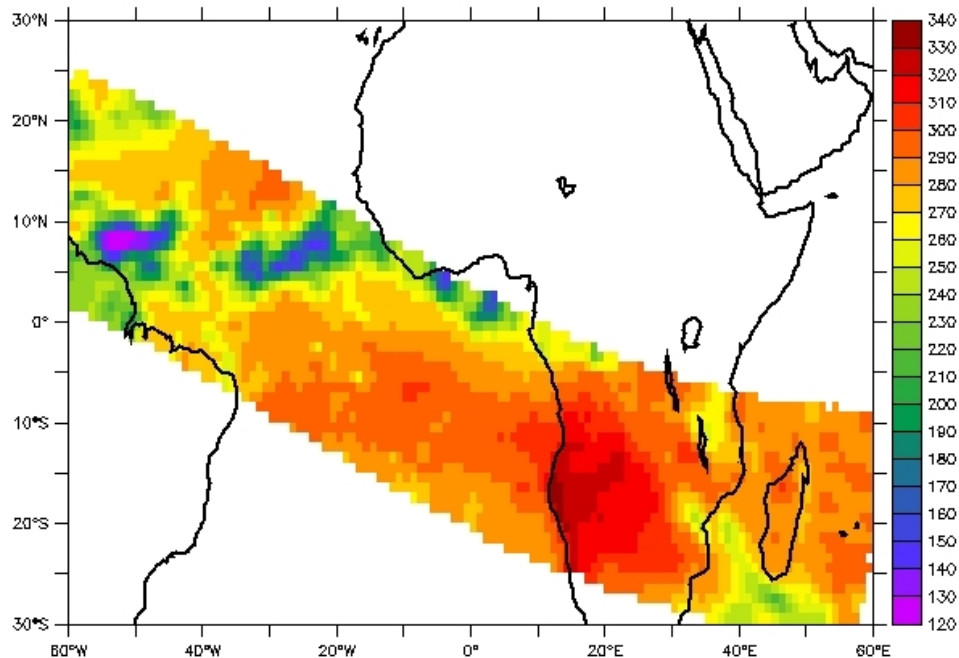
(evolution of the energy budget  
during the life cycle of  
convective systems )

**MCS radiation composites** per  
regional box and MCS class

# The ScaRaB products



Level 2 : LW Flux



Level 2B :

Instantaneous fluxes on a fixed  
1° x 1° geographical grid

# The ScaRaB products

Level 1A & 1A2 : Publicly available (<http://www.icare.univ-lille1.fr> )

Name	Collection	Version	Period
<b>MT1SCAOL1A</b>	0	1.04	2012-12-23 ➔ 2013-01-24
	1	1.05	2012-04-21 ➔ 2013-04-12 (still incomplete)
<b>MT1SCAOL1A2</b>	1	1.05	2012-04-21 ➔ 2013-04-12 (still incomplete)
<b>MT1SCASL1A</b>	0	1.02	2012-09-01 ➔ 2013-09-05
		1.03	2011-11-03 ➔ 2012-12-07
		1.04	2011-12-08 ➔ 2013-01-24
	1	1.05	2012-02-21 ➔ 2013-04-30 (still incomplete)
<b>MT1SCASL1A2</b>	0	1.03	2011-11-03 ➔ 2012-12-07
		1.04	2011-12-08 ➔ 2013-01-24
	1	1.05	2012-02-21 ➔ 2013-04-30 (still incomplete)

**O** = Orbit wise ; **S** = Segment wise

**L1A2** = **L1A** with algorithm optimisation to improve the registration of channels.

**Collection 0** : preliminary calibration result

**Collection 1** : Last (but not final) calibration result + some modifications in SDS, flags.

Level 2 & 2B : Not available

Public release when V1.05 will be complete. Still some problems in Orbit wise.

Focus on radiances comparisons between  
CERES & ScaRaB in this presentation.

Validation phase:

to have an idea of the accuracy of the  
radiances

Co-location :

Temporal ( $\pm 5'$ )

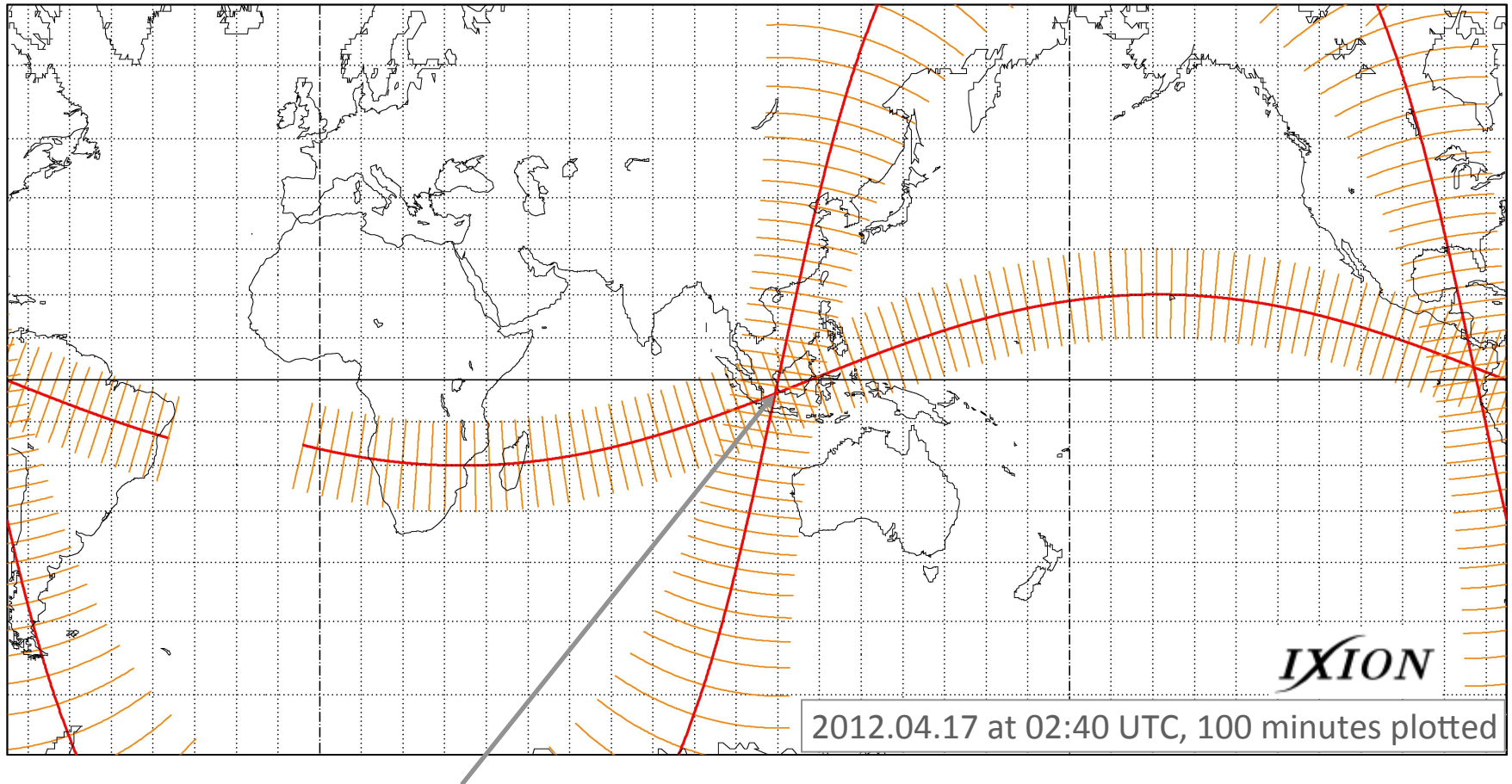
Angular ( $\pm 5^\circ$ )

Geographical (PSF-weighted co-location)

## ScaRaB & CERES comparisons

ScaRaB on MT → 20° inclination, half-swath: 48.9° - XT mode

CERES on TERRA → 98.2° inclination, half-swath: 55.2° - XT mode



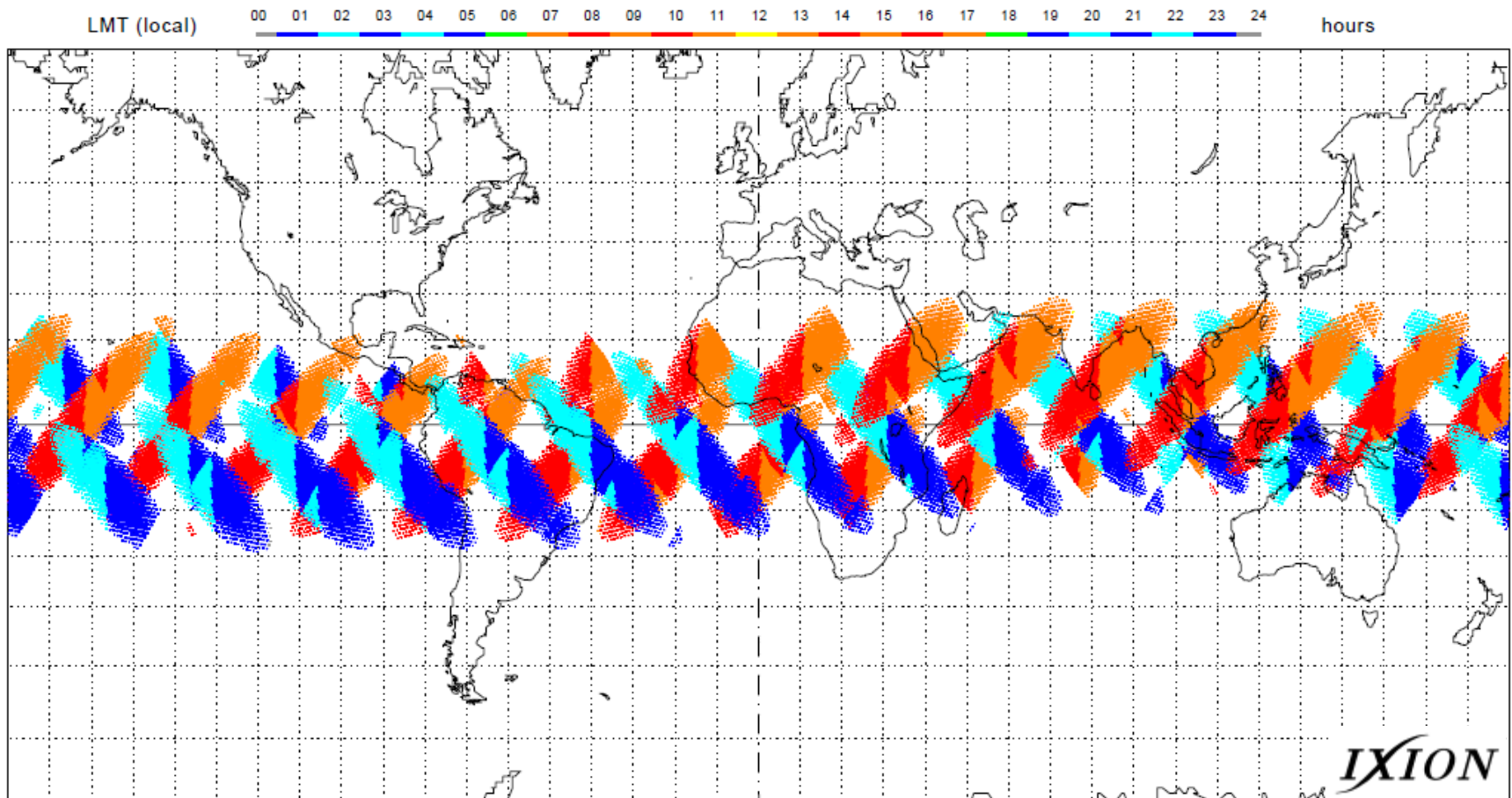
CERES & ScaRaB crossing ; same angular conditions only near nadir.

# ScaRaB & CERES comparisons

CERES/TERRA & ScaRaB/MT

Represented period : 16 days

Temporal colocation : 5'



**No co-angular restriction here !**



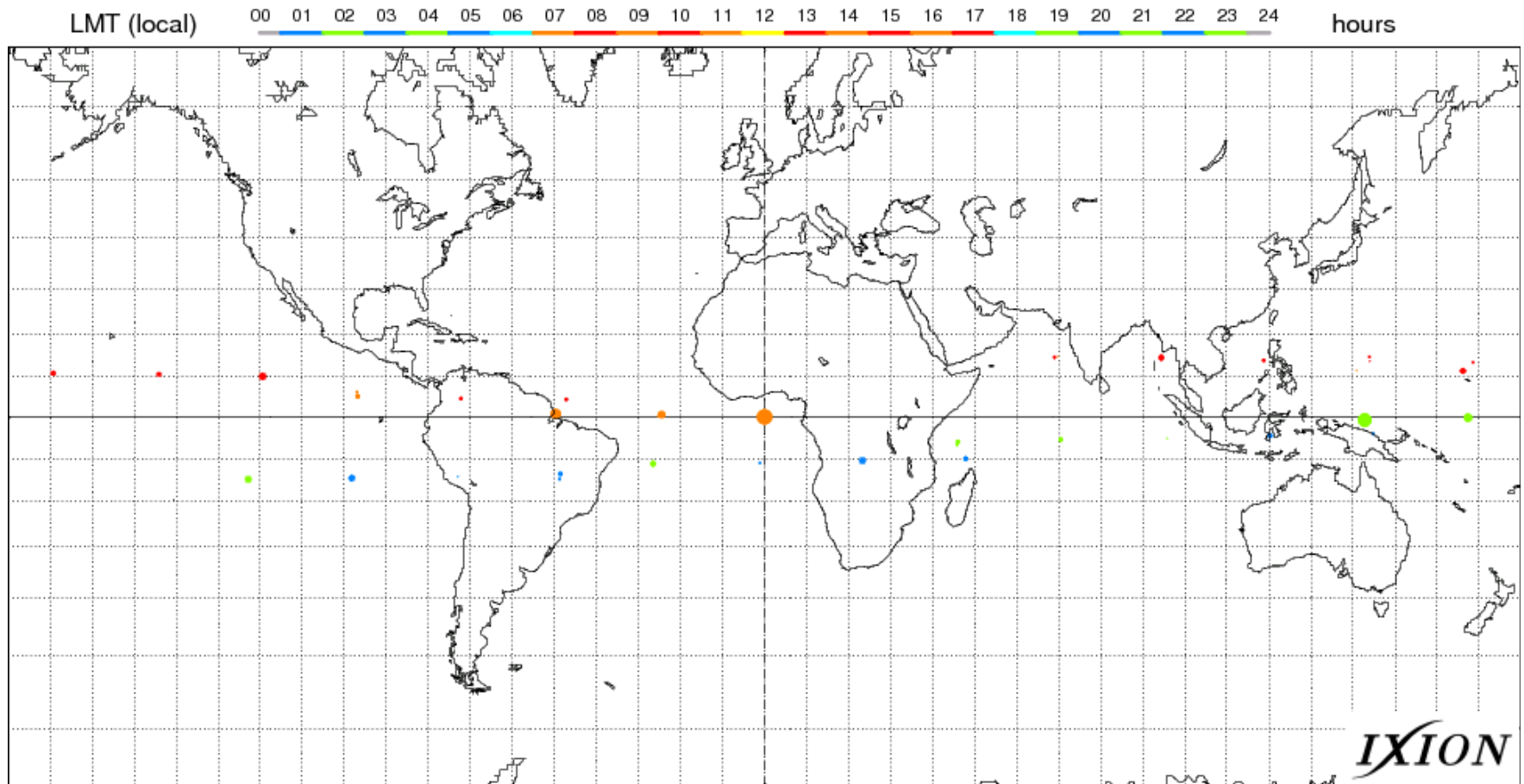
# ScaRaB & CERES comparisons

CERES/AQUA & ScaRaB/MT

Represented period : 16 days

Temporal colocation : 5'

Conical aperture = 5° ← Angular constraint



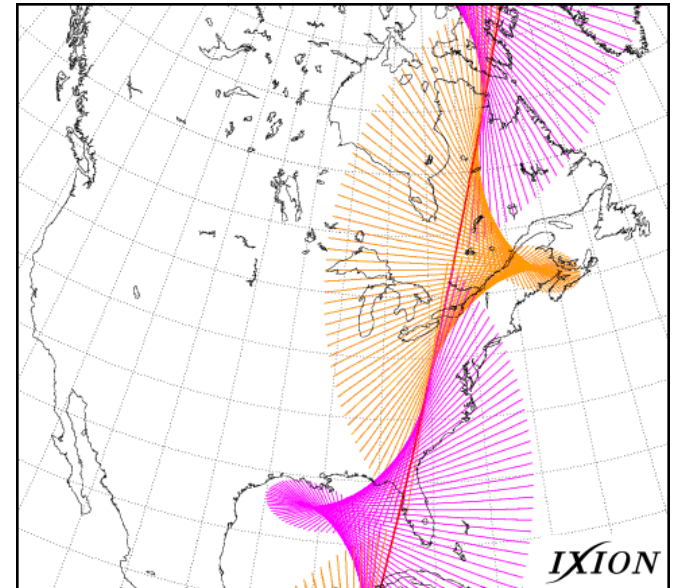
## ScaRaB & CERES comparisons

In SW, it is required to have measured radiances under the same angular conditions to improve radiances matching for highly anisotropic scenes → inconvenient poorer statistics in XT mode

To optimize the frequency of co-angular observations: use the  
**CERES others scanning modes**

CERES can change the angle of his axis scan.

PAPS mode: rotating angle is fixed for a required period → Possibility to align CERES and ScaRaB swaths.



CERES in RAPS mode  
(Scan angle modified over time)

# The CERES/ScaRaB coincidence campaign

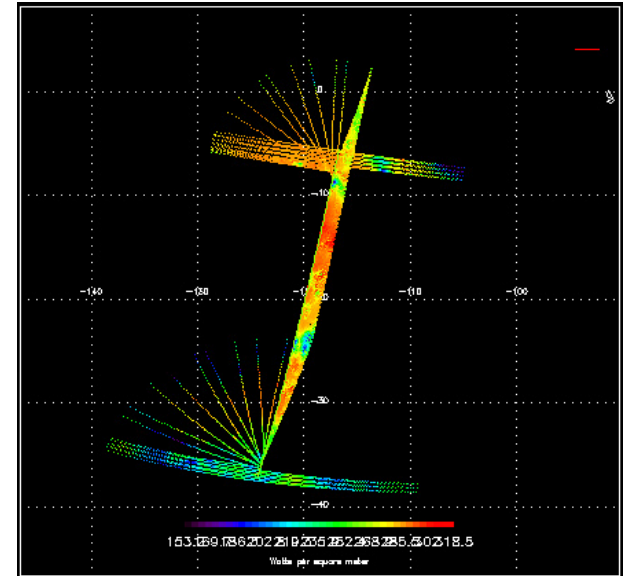
## Schedule of the campaign

1 – First test on **March 31th, 2012** (FM2/TERRA in PAPS mode)

2 – PAPS mode over **51 days (April 17 to June 8, 2012)**  
for each CERES & ScaRaB crossing.

Every 7 days, we sent the prediction files to the  
NASA operationnal center with computed angles  
(computed with IXION software and the NORAD data).

3 – Checking angles after data reception.



Exemple : FM2 on PAPS mode  
(backward scan only)

## Statistics over the campaign

Temporal colocation :  $\pm 5'$

Duration : 51 days (**daytime only**: SW radiances)

Angular conditions	TERRA XT (FM1)	TERRA PAPS (FM2)
Cone $\pm 5^\circ$	771	5817
VZA $\pm 5^\circ$	54974	15215

almost **7.5 times more** colocated  
pixels using PAPS mode.

51 days PAPS  $\sim$  1 year XT for SW  
radiances + not only collocate the near  
nadir ScaRaB pixels

## Results - PAPS campaign

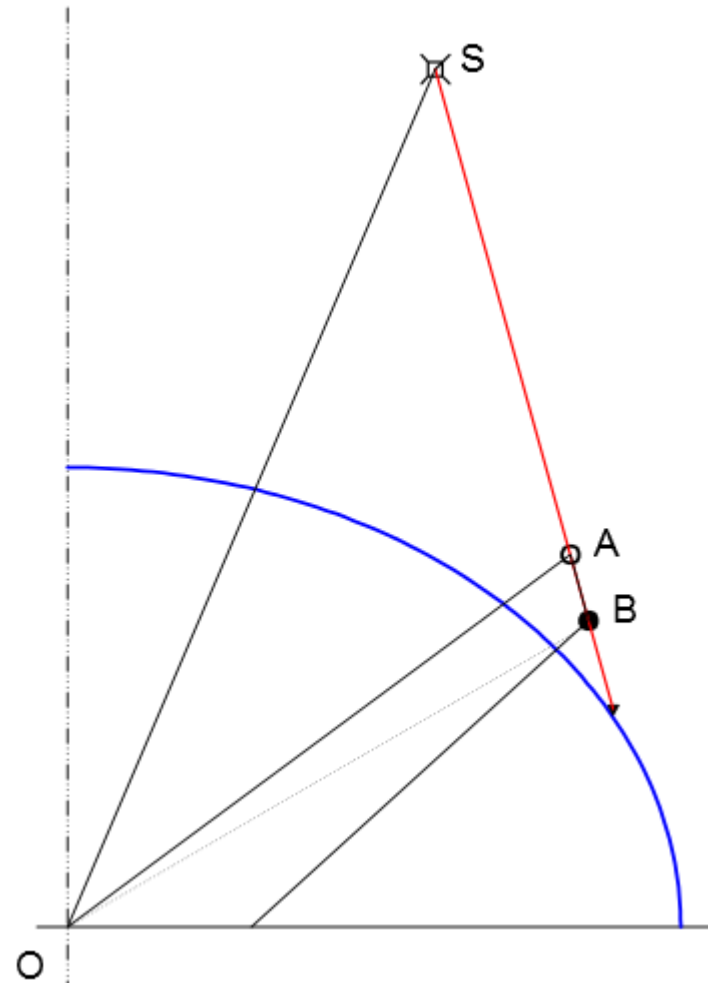
ScaRaB L1A2, XT mode, Megha-Tropiques  
vs.  
CERES ES8, PAPS Mode, FM2 on TERRA

TOA at **20km**  
Lat/Lon **geodetic**

TOA at **30km**  
Lat/Lon **geocentric**

1st step : CERES ES8 geocentric, TOA at 20km

2<sup>nd</sup> step : CERES ES8 geodetic, TOA at 20km

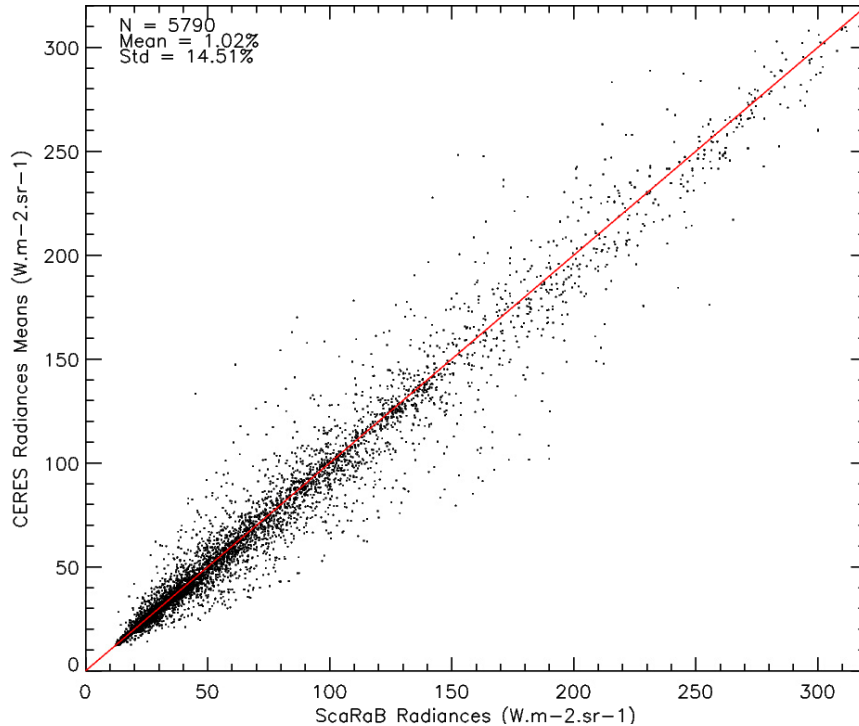


# Results – PAPS Campaign

ScaRaB L1A2, XT mode, Megha-Tropiques  
vs.  
CERES ES8, PAPS Mode, FM2 on TERRA

(**51 days** – April 17, June 6)  
**5'** & **5°** colocation criteria

$$diff = 100 \times \left( \frac{ScaRaB - CERES}{MEAN(CERES)} \right)$$

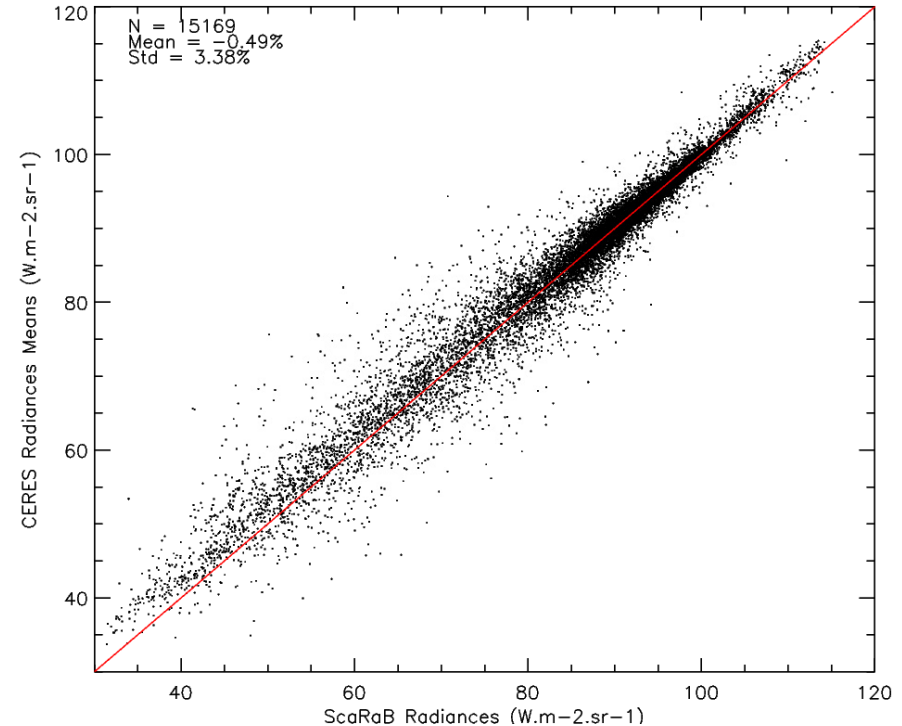


**SW** Radiances

(**5790** colocated pixels)

$0.72 \pm 10.17 \text{ W.m-2.sr-1}$

**$1.02 \pm 14.51 \%$**  (RMS : 14.5%)



**LW** Radiances

(**15169** colocated pixels)

$-0.42 \pm 2.90 \text{ W.m-2.sr-1}$

**$-0.49 \pm 3.38 \%$**  (RMS : 5.0%)

## Results – PAPS Campaign

ScaRaB L1A2, XT mode, Megha-Tropiques

vs.

CERES ES8, PAPS Mode, FM2 on TERRA

**SW** Radiances

(**5790** colocated pixels)

$0.72 \pm 10.17 \text{ W.m-2.sr-1}$

**$1.02 \pm 14.51 \%$**  (RMS : 14.5%)



$\Delta t = \pm 5'$

$\Delta \theta = \pm 5^\circ$

Psf = 0.7

**SW** Radiances

(**1072** colocated pixels)

$0.13 \pm 9.18 \text{ W.m-2.sr-1}$

**$0.18 \pm 12.59 \%$**  (RMS : 12.6%)



$\Delta t = \pm 2'$

$\Delta \theta = \pm 2^\circ$

Psf = 1.0

Statistics are not surface dependent or pixels (in the ScaRaB swath) dependent  
To validate ScaRaB we have to compare homogeneous pixels between them (to be sure that bias & std are not due to modification of the scene with time)

➔ Statistics over the values of 
$$\frac{\sigma_{CERES(in \text{ each } ScaRaB \text{ pixel})}}{mean(CERES)_{in \text{ each } ScaRaB \text{ pixel}}}$$

# Results – PAPS Campaign

ScaRaB L1A2, XT mode, Megha-Tropiques

vs.

CERES ES8, PAPS Mode, FM2 on TERRA

$\frac{\sigma_{CERES}}{mean(CERES)}$	N	$\frac{ScaRaB - CERES}{mean(CERES)}$ (%)
0– 5%	1518	0.89 ± 9.21
5–10%	1516	1.25 ± 13.20
10–15%	1045	1.50 ± 14.67
15–20%	636	1.93 ± 16.67
20–25%	429	0.31 ± 19.64
25–50%	610	-0.59 ± 21.91
50–100%	36	-3.85 ± 32.31
0–100%	5790	1.02 ± 14.51

Psf > 0.7 – 5min – 5°

ScaRaB L1A2, XT mode, MT vs. CERES SSF, XT Mode, FM1 & FM3 (PAPS period)

	SW Radiances TERRA (FM1-SSF)			SW Radiances AQUA (FM3-SSF)	
0– 5%	189	1.76 ± 3.46	144	4.09 ± 3.56	

Psf > 0.7 – 5min – 5°

# Results

CERES ES8, PAPS Mode, **FM2** on TERRA (geodetic)

vs.

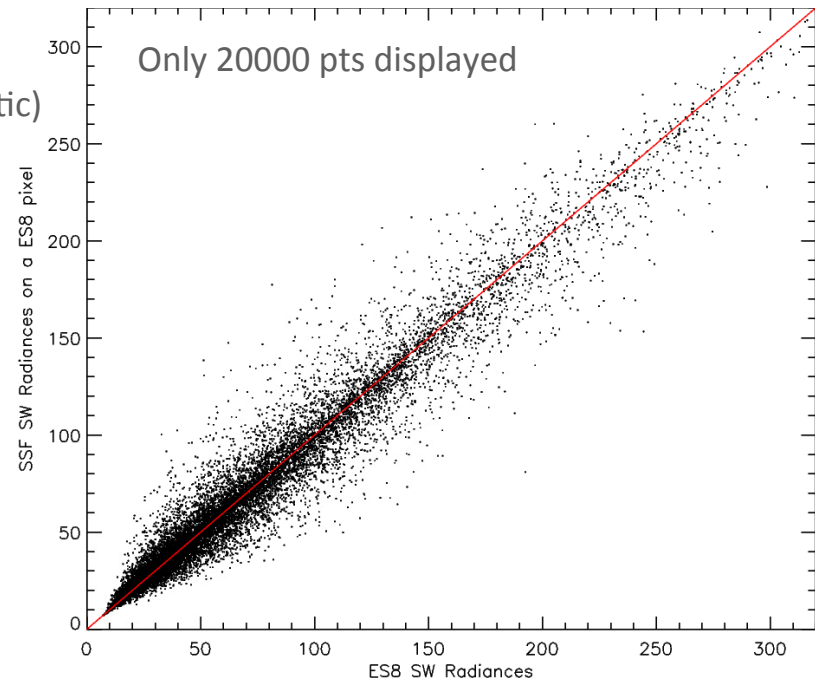
CERES SSF, XT Mode, **FM1** on TERRA

**SW** Radiances

(**3103865** colocated pixels)

$0.14 \pm 9.72 \text{ W.m}^{-2}\text{.sr}^{-1}$

**$0.23 \pm 15.90 \%$**  (RMS : 15.9%)



Comparison over these 51 days.

Same colocation criteria, same algorithm.

Small bias but large std.

Geocentric/geodetic has been fixed but are we missing something else ?



When comparing same instrument with overlapping pixels with himself, our method brings std.



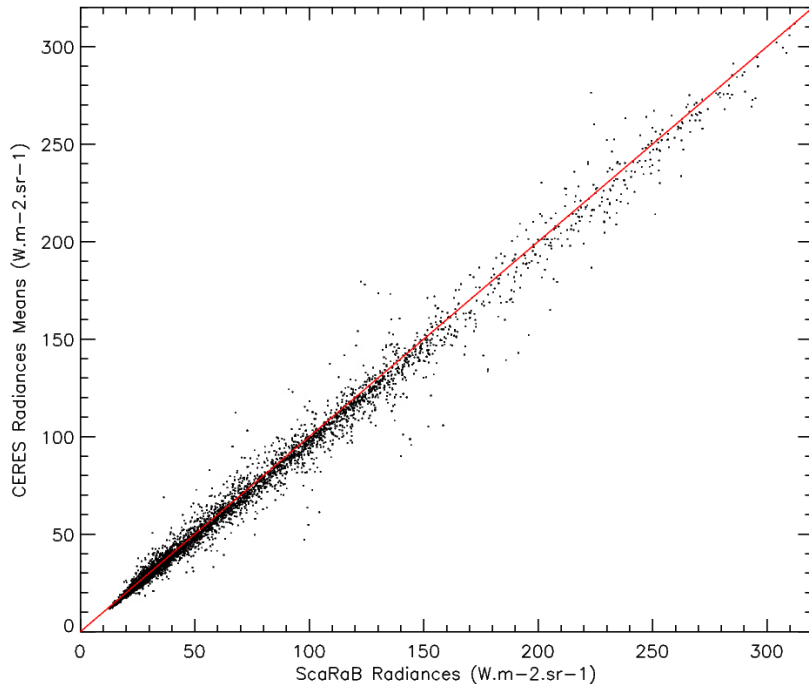
## Results : YEAR 2012

ScaRaB L1A2, XT mode, MT

VS.

CERES **Flash Flux**,

**XT** Mode, FM**1** on TERRA



**SW** Radiances

(**4977** colocated pixels)

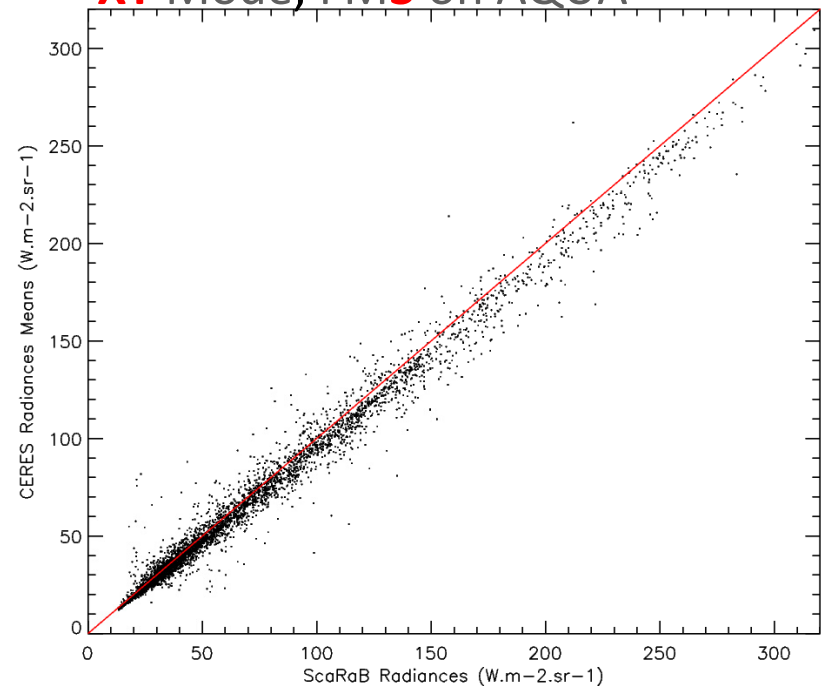
**2.24 ± 8.96 %** (RMS : 9.2%)

ScaRaB L1A2, XT mode, MT

VS.

CERES **Flash Flux**,

**XT** Mode, FM**3** on AQUA



**SW** Radiances

(**4933** colocated pixels)

**3.96 ± 9.90 %** (RMS : 10.7%)

## Results : YEAR 2012

ScaRaB L1A2, XT mode, MT

vs.

CERES **Flash Flux**,

**XT** Mode, FM**1** on TERRA

ScaRaB L1A2, XT mode, MT

vs.

CERES **Flash Flux**,

**XT** Mode, FM**3** on AQUA

	SW Radiances <b>TERRA</b>		SW Radiances <b>AQUA</b>	
$\frac{\sigma_{CERES}}{mean(CERES)}$	N	$\frac{ScaRaB - CERES}{mean(CERES)}$ (%)	N	$\frac{ScaRaB - CERES}{mean(CERES)}$ (%)
0- 5%	1106	1.80 ± 4.89	949	4.50 ± 4.13
5-10%	1010	2.43 ± 6.28	923	4.32 ± 6.78
0-100%	4977	2.24 ± 8.96	4933	3.96 ± 9.90

Psf > 0.7 – 5min – 5°

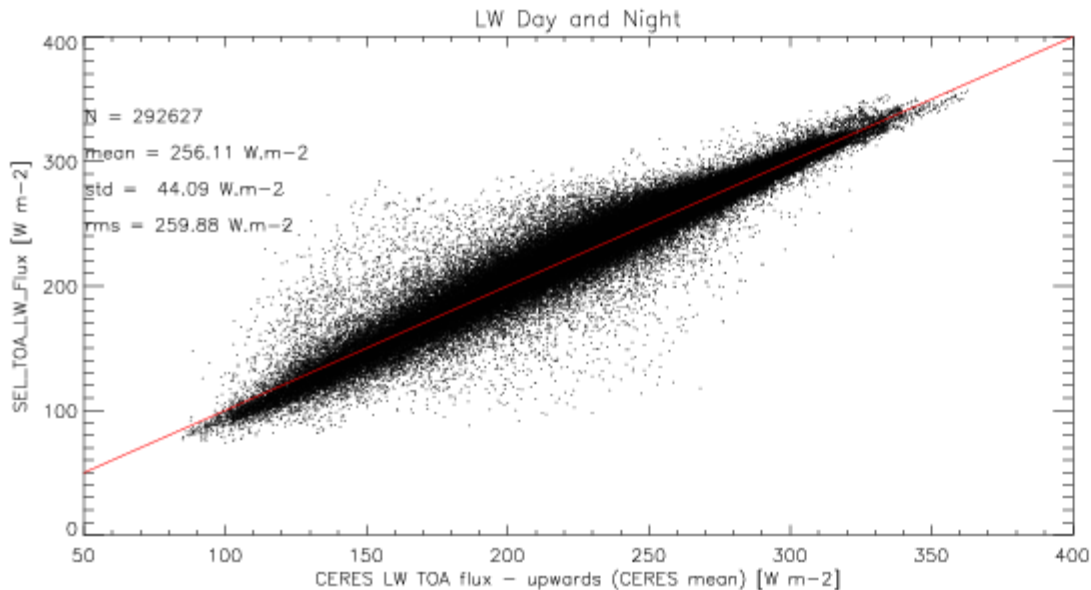
Higher bias with AQUA than with TERRA

## Results : TOA Fluxes

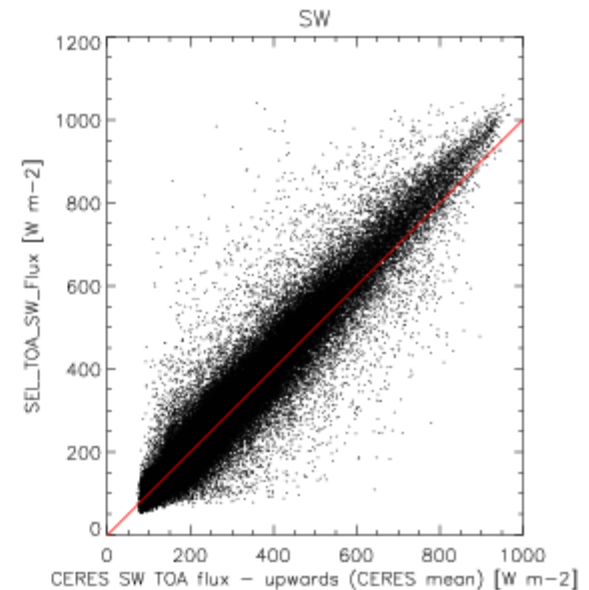
-Same work has been done for TOA Fluxes in order to validate our algorithms.

- ➔ More colocated pixels between CERES & ScaRaB (no angular constraint).
- ➔ Comparisons between SEL (ScaRaB Erbe Like) and ES8
- ➔ Comparisons between SANN (ScaRaB Artificial Neural Network) and SSF

### SEL vs ES8 – 12/2011



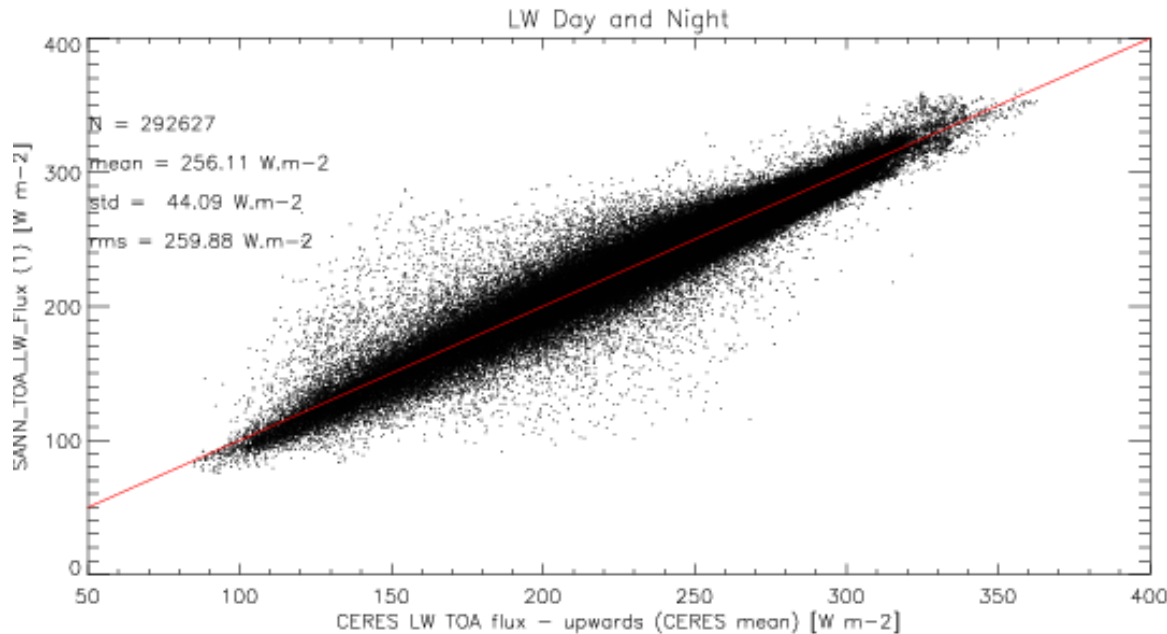
TOA **LW** Fluxes  
(**292627** colocated pixels)  
**0.15 ± 4.95 %** (RMS : 5.0%)



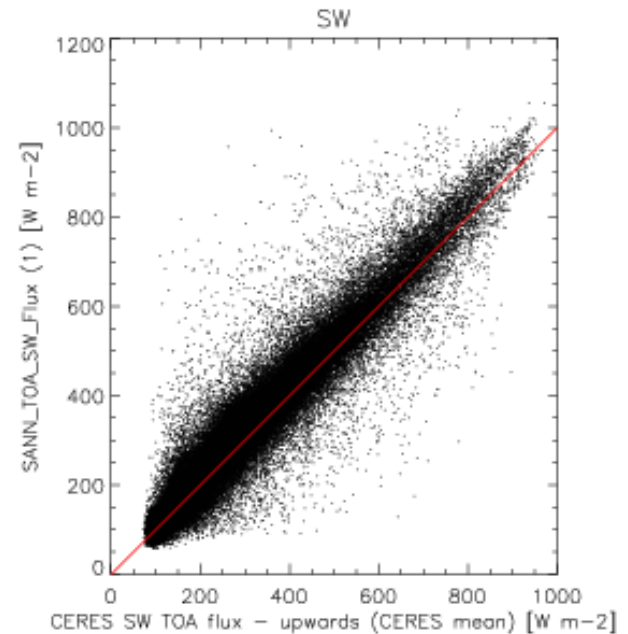
TOA **SW** Fluxes  
(**147567** colocated pixels)  
**1.93 ± 18.92 %** (RMS : 19.0%)

# Results : TOA FLuxes

## SANN vs SSF – 12/2011



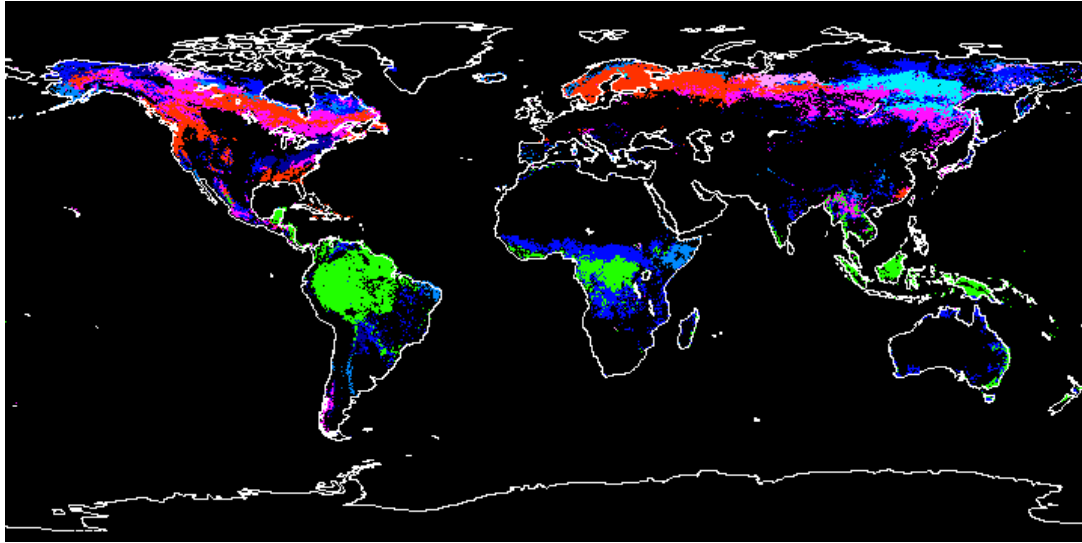
TOA **LW** Fluxes  
(**292627** colocated pixels)  
**-0.29 ± 5.22 %** (RMS : 5.2%)



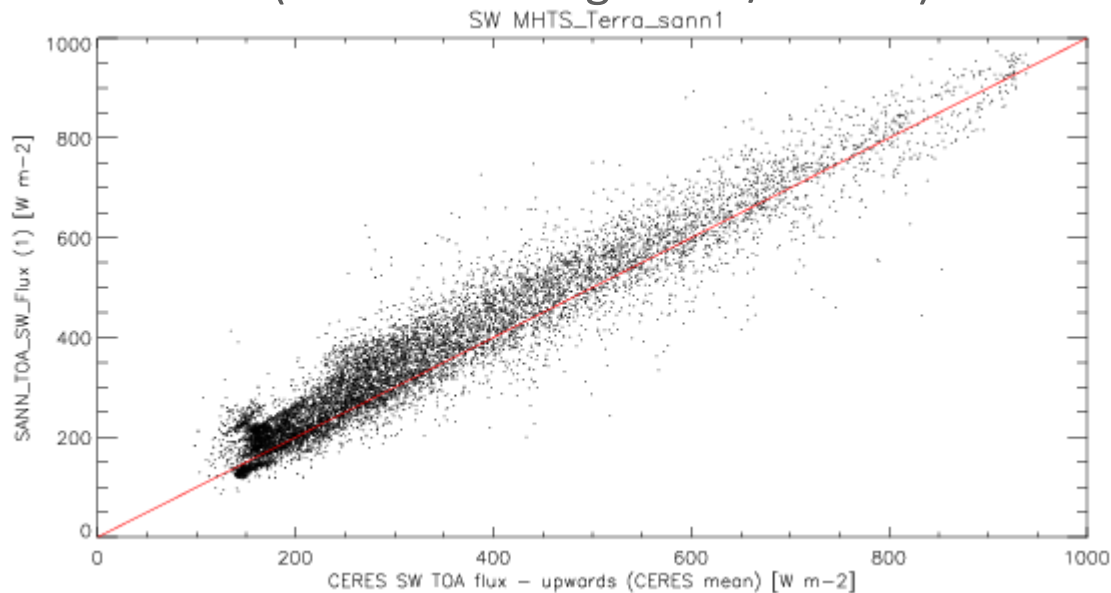
TOA **SW** Fluxes  
(**147567** colocated pixels)  
**6.40 ± 18.09 %** (RMS : 19.2%)

All pixels here. No homogeneity criteria.  
Unlike radiances dependence on surfaces types.

## Results : TOA FLuxes



Land MHTS (Medium to High Tree/Shrubs)



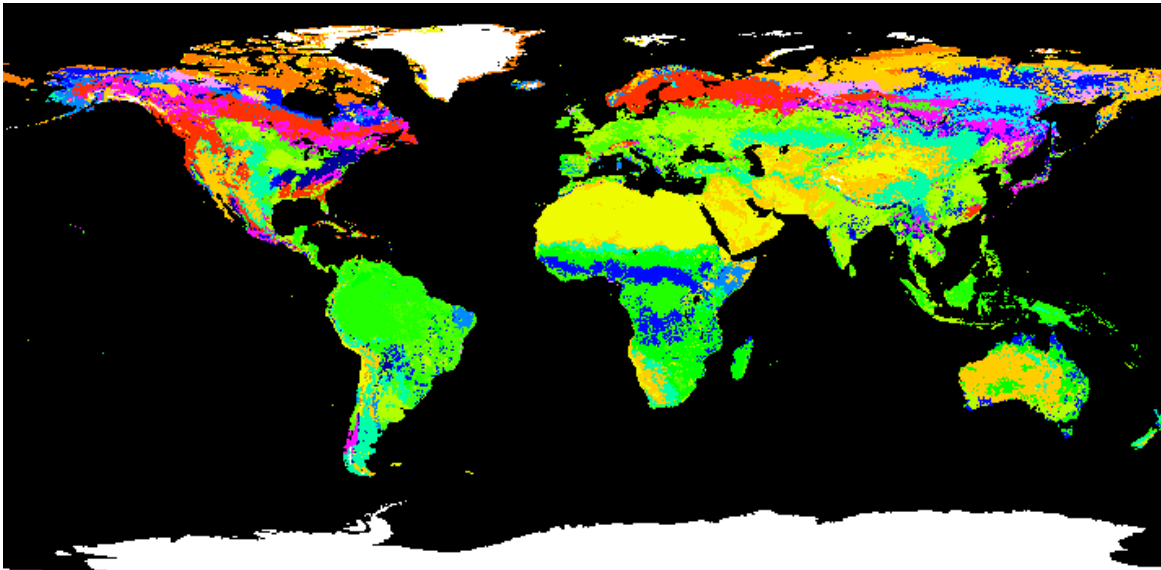
TOA **SW** Fluxes  
(12111 colocated pixels)  
 **$10.8 \pm 18.0 \%$**  (RMS : 21.0%)

## Results : TOA FLuxes

SANN has been developed with CERES-TRMM data (and we used the CERES-TRMM surface types → **ADM Id**)

6 different algorithms, one for each surface type (Ocean, oceanglint, DD, BD, LMTS, MHTS)

→ Improper determination of surface type leads to a wrong use of neural networks.



SANN is used with  
IGBP Surface Map

MHTS = IGBP 1, 2, 3, 4, 5,  
6, 8 & 11

**How surface types in ADM-Id have been determined for CERES-TRMM ?**  
Are we using the same IGBP data ?

Comparisons in XT mode all along MT mission to analyse the possible drifts between instruments.

All these calculations will be revised after the final version of the calibration.

Use of GERB to do the same work.

All these comparisons are instantaneous comparisons.

Thank You

# Results

ScaRaB L1A2, XT mode, MT

vs.

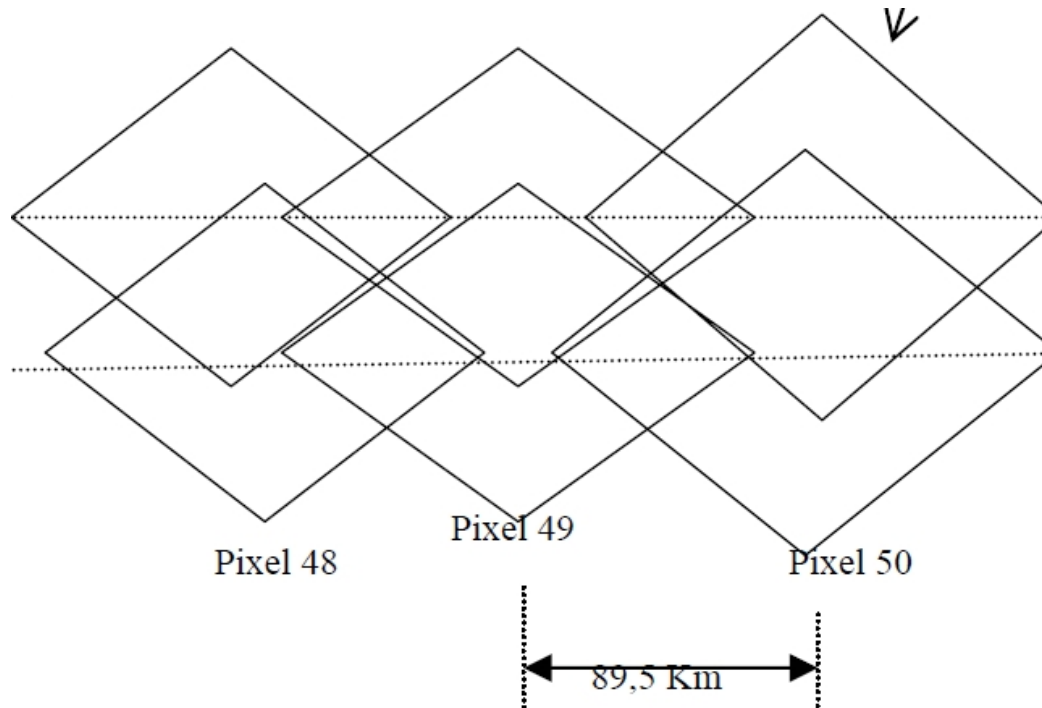
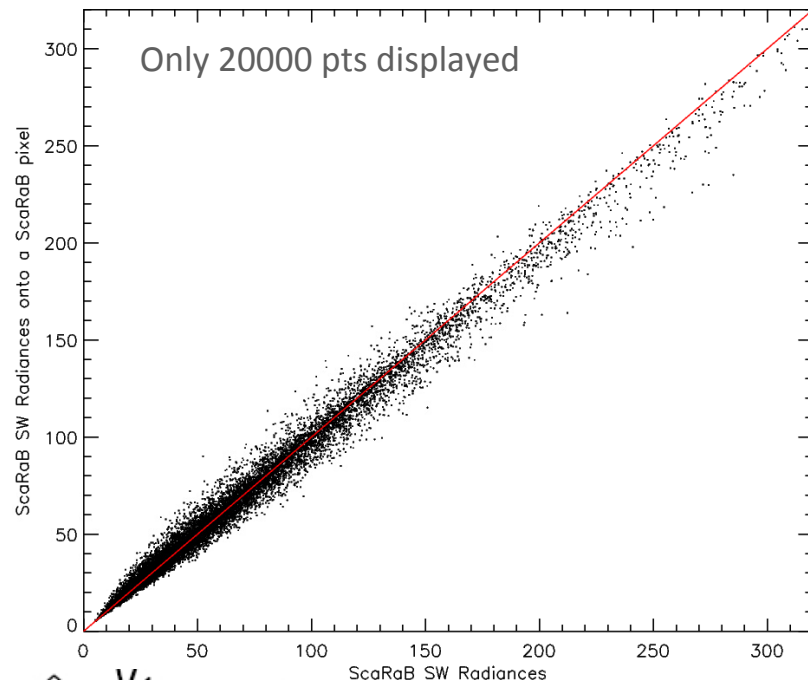
ScaRaB L1A2, XT mode, MT

**SW** Radiances

(**2545273** colocated pixels)

$0.14 \pm 9.72 \text{ W.m}^{-2}\text{.sr}^{-1}$

**$-0.02 \pm 9.38 \%$**  (RMS : 9.4%)





## How to validate the radiances

- No in-situ measurements
- Comparisons with another ERB instruments

Pixels colocation: geographical, temporal and angular (because of the anisotropy of the observed scenes).

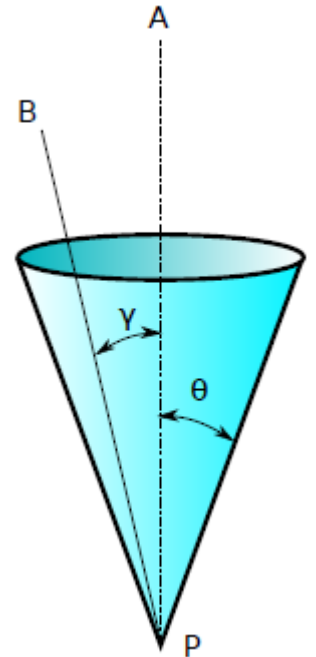
### SW radiances

Co-angular ( $\theta_{\text{zenith}} \pm x^\circ$  &  $\theta_{\text{azimuth}} \pm x^\circ$  or conical aperture with an aperture of  $x^\circ$ )

Simultaneous ( $\Delta T \pm x \text{ mn}$ )

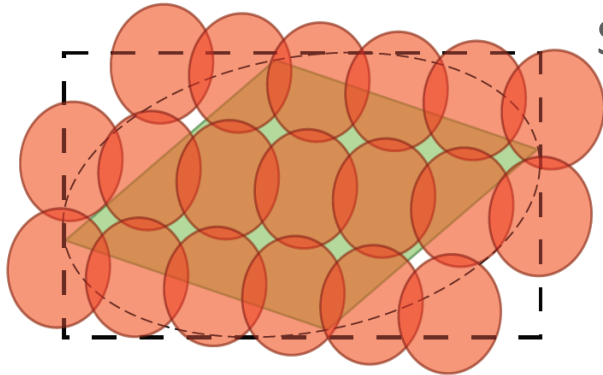
### LW radiances

Same as SW without the  $\theta_{\text{azimuth}}$  constraint



# How to validate the radiances

## ■ Spatial collocation



ScaRaB (**green**) = master pixel ; CERES (**red**) = slave pixel

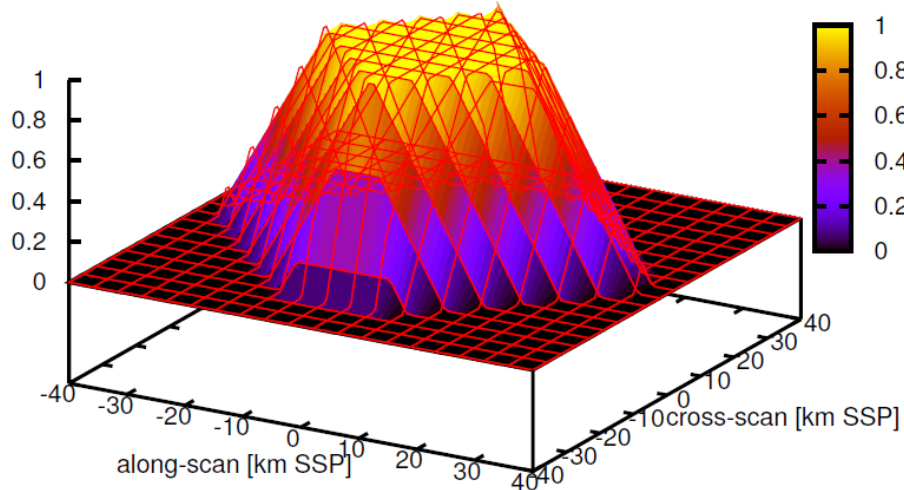
Pixels with different sizes, shapes and weighting functions

The deformation of the pixels are taken into account

The PSF-weighted co-location estimates the contribution of each slave (**red**) pixel inside the master (**green**) one



Comparisons between an averaged value (from CERES pixels into a ScaRaB pixel) and the ScaRaB measurement.



Exemple of ScaRaB PSF

# How to validate the radiances

## ■ Angular collocation

ADM bin angles :  $10^\circ$   
Clerbaux et al. :  $\pm 5^\circ$

5°

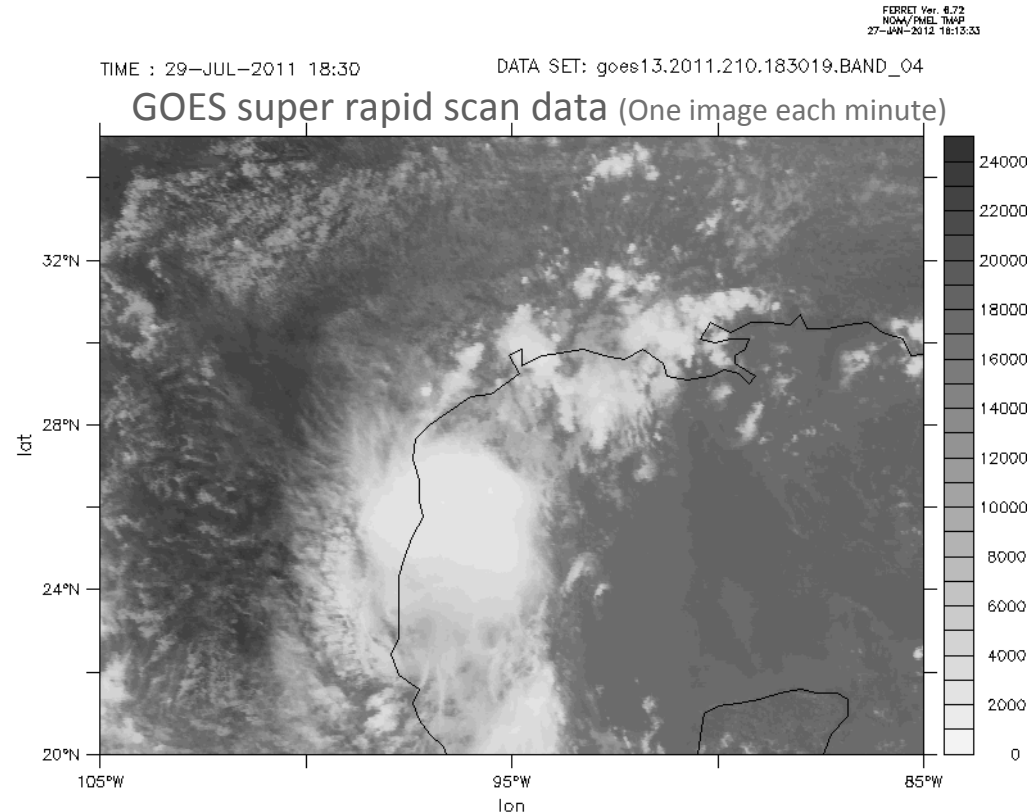
Aperture of the cone

## ■ Temporal collocation

Szewczyk et al. ; Clerbaux et al. :  
 $\pm 7.5$  min.

Possible to increase this value ?

Study ScaRaB pixels behavior  
with time using GOES SRS



5 minutes  
Temporal Collocation